

BY BEVERLY TUCKER.

WM. M. OVERTON AND CH. MAURICE SMITH.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.

DECEMBER 11, 1853.

Mr. GEORGE E. FRENCH, Bookseller, King street, Alexandria, is our authorized agent to receive advertisements and subscriptions. Single numbers can be procured at his counter every morning.

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We regret that we cannot present our readers, at this time, and for several days to come, with our usual amount and variety of editorial matter—with extracts from other papers; and with general news items. We spare no pains to make our paper acceptable to all classes of readers—from the harmless gossip up to the grave statesman. But seasons occur, and the opening of Congress is such, when messages, reports of secretaries and statistical tables have to be spread before the country. When we shall have completed the publication of these documents, we hope to present to our readers our usual style and variety of matter. Till then they must bear with us.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

This important document was published in our issue of yesterday, and will command very great attention. It will elicit from the press generally, as well as from Congress, discussion, and demands mature consideration.

It is written with clearness, and in the style of a man of business. It is unambitious, and is free from argumentation upon the subjects it recommends. It contains many interesting details, and is full of recommendations deeply concerning the financial and commercial policy of the country. Of these we cannot now speak at large, reserving for future occasions a more extended comment. Indeed, it is now impossible, with the pressure of executive documents upon our columns, to do more than commend their perusal to our readers.

A striking fact presents itself in the opening of the report. According to the estimate of the late secretary, the receipts from customs for the year ending June 30, 1853, would only have been \$49,000,000; while the actual receipts from that source, have been \$58,931,865 52, or nearly \$10,000,000 advance in the reality over the estimate. On the other hand, while the estimated expenditure for the same year was \$60,560,566 86, the actual expenditures were only \$54,026,818 21—or over \$6,000,000 less in the reality than the estimate. Thus, taking the two results together, the condition of the Treasury is \$16,000,000 better off than was anticipated by the head of that department under the late administration. This fact is a striking commentary upon the prophecies of the opponents of the tariff of 1846, and demonstrates that commercial freedom is entirely consistent with the financial prosperity of the government.

In respect to the public debt, a gratifying decrease in its amount has resulted from the redemption of it from the overflowing resources of the treasury. The amount discharged during the year ending June 30, 1853, is \$10,482,555 39—reducing the total public debt, by subsequent payment and redemption, up to December 3, 1853, to \$56,336,157 52.

The actual receipts from customs for the first quarter of the present fiscal year is \$19,719,822, and the estimated receipts for the remaining three quarters are \$37,000,000—making, from customs for the present year, nearly \$58,000,000.

These figures point to a rapid extinction of the public debt, and the liberation of the business of the country from all taxation, save what may be needed for an economical administration of the government.

The Secretary explains how far the injurious effects of an accumulated surplus have been sought to be remedied by means of advances to the mints of a portion of it for the purchase of bullion, without which the coinage of the bullion would not have been issued to meet the demands of business in the country for weeks. The purchase, also, of United States stocks, even at the premium at which they were held, has proved efficient in relieving the plethora of the treasury, the tightness of the money market in the cities, and has avoided the evils of an enormous surplus, by discharging the public liabilities.

The recommendations for a revision of the tariff policy of 1846, to meet the change in our financial and commercial condition, will command the attention and excite the scrutiny of all parties. A recommendation to increase the list of free articles, to reduce the duties on all other articles to the two rates of 100 cent, and 25 per cent, and to change the duty on iron from the *ad valorem* duty, to one based upon the average *ad valorem* duty for the last three or four years—these are important changes, which we must reserve for future consideration and discussion. At present, without seeing the tables (I) containing the free list, or (II) containing those articles upon which is to be imposed the 25 per cent. duty, or (K), containing those taxed 100 per cent, we refrain from any further comment at present.

It appears that our tonnage has greatly increased, and (though the figures are not presented in the report) that the imports and exports (as was well known) show a vast augmentation over past years.

The history of the operations of the sub-treasury, under the construction which the secretary has given to the law, is fully set out; and numerous recommendations respecting the internal organization of the department are made and commended to congressional action.

These matters we cannot dwell on, but conclude by recommending this first treasury report of the new administration to the consideration of our readers.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

THE INTERIOR.

BY BEVERLY TUCKER.

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We agree with the Secretary that adequate appropriations should be promptly made for the erection of suitable fire-proof buildings for the State, War, Navy, and Interior Departments. Such buildings are needed to secure the safety of the public records and papers, and for the dispatch of business.

SETTLEMENT OF THE METHODIST CHURCH.

We are pleased to learn, from the following publication, that the controversy which has been long pending between the two divisions of the Methodist church, has been satisfactorily adjusted. If we are not mistaken, a very decided opinion was delivered by the judge before whom the suit was tried, in which the parties were urged very strongly to arrange their differences before a final decree should be pronounced.

"The undersigned, a committee appointed for the purpose of preparing a statement for publication of the action of the commissioners upon the question in litigation between the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, south, in relation to the property of the book concern in New York, report the following:

"The Hon. John McLean having voluntarily undertaken a correspondence with the commissioners of the Methodist Episcopal Church and those of the Methodist Episcopal Church south, and having received assurances from both parties of disposition to come to an amicable settlement of the matter in litigation, and having been invited to be present at a meeting of the aforesaid commissioners and to aid them with his counsel, met with them at the mission house, 189 Mulberry street, New York, on the 20th ultimo, and, by the unanimous request of the commissioners, acted as chairman.

"After a careful and most friendly examination of the whole question, the southern commissioners made a proposition for a settlement of their claim, which the commissioners of the New York concern accepted. Nothing now remains to consummate this desirable adjustment of a most troublesome litigation but the execution of the necessary papers, and the arrangements of the final decree of the United States Court for the southern district of New York, now in session in this city.

"The settlement has been agreed upon by the parties without the arbitration of a third party, and is to each entirely satisfactory. The conclusion of this settlement was followed by thanksgiving to God, and the most hearty expressions of Christian love and mutual confidence.

"The feeling which prevails among the commissioners of the two churches, we may hope, is a true type of that which will prevail hereafter throughout the bonds of our common methodism, north and south.

"Much credit is to be awarded to his honor, Judge McLean, for his agency in the completion of this important and desirable arrangement; and we doubt not but this act will stand prominently among those of his long and brilliant career, which have given him so enviable a position before the Christian public.

"The details of the settlement will be made known to the public when the final decree of the court shall transpire.

"GEORGE PECK,
"WILLIAM A. SMITH.
"The above report was unanimously adopted.
"Z. PHILLIPS, Secretary."

NATIONAL THEATRE.

The performances at the National on Friday evening, on the occasion of Monsieur Marzetti's benefit, were capital. The theatre was unusually well filled. The bills for the evening were good, and ample justice was done to them by the various performers. The dancing was admirable, and elicited unbounded applause. Boquets were thrown to the favorite dancers. On the inimitable Russian danseuse, Mlle Yreca Mathias, boquets were literally showered. In grace, power, and brilliancy, she is surpassed by few.

Then came Marzetti, in the character of Jocko, the ape, which he personated to the life. In shape, motion, agility, mischievous propensity—indeed, in everything—he was the ape itself.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

Notices of Books.—We have received from Messrs. Gray & Balthayne, on 7th street, above Old Fellows' Hall, the following excellent works: Volumes 1 and 2 of *Hypatia*, or *New Poets with an Old Poet*, from the house of Crosby, Nichols, & Co., Boston; *Sculpture and Sculptors*; *Memoir of Pierre Toussaint*; and *Eliza's Letters to Young Men*, all from the same source. Owing to the crowded state of our columns, we are unable to give at present a more extended notice, but will hereafter do the donors justice.

Also, from Joe Shillington, the Knickerbocker, for December, which number closes its forty-second volume.

Quick Wit.—One of the readiest replies we have heard lately was made by an Irish laborer.

A gentleman traveling on horseback "down east," came upon an Irishman who was fencing in a most barren and desolate piece of land.

"What are you fencing in that lot for, Pat?" said he. "A herd of cows would starve to death on that land."

"And sure, your honor, wasn't I fencing it to keep the poor baster out of it?"

The Rev. Wm. H. Millburn, the present chaplain of the House of Representatives, was lately a resident of Mobile. He has occupied the post heretofore.

An actress in Paris the other day, refused to perform, because the costume allowed her did not cover her sufficiently. The court ruled her objections to be over-sensitiveness.

Public Document.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

December 5, 1853.

Sir: From the accompanying report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, it will be seen that the survey of the public lands has been steadily prosecuted, and large bodies of new lands, during the past year, brought into market; that the wants of the emigrant have been fully met, and choice selections offered to the hardy pioneer.

The land system is founded in correct principles, and needs but little modification or change. The pre-emption feature might possibly be advantageously enlarged and made more liberal. Sound policy requires that every encouragement should be held out for actual settlement and cultivation.

Nothing retards the growth and prosperity of the country more than the uncertainty of the land, under the present system, by individuals or companies, of extensive uncultivated tracts of the public lands. To correct this evil, facilities should be liberally extended to the actual settler, and withheld from the mere speculator.

During the last fiscal year 9,519,411 acres have been surveyed, and 10,363,891 acres brought into market. In the same period there were—

Sold.....	1,083,495
Located with military bounty land warrants.....	6,142,360
Located with bounty land warrants.....	9,427
Set apart for the States, as swamp lands.....	16,684,253
Donated for railroads, &c.....	1,427,457

Making a total of..... 25,346,992

Showing an increase in quantity sold and located with land warrants, and under grants, of 12,231,518 acres over the previous fiscal year.

The quantity of land sold during the second and third quarters of 1853, was 1,441,451 acres; amount received therefor, \$623,687 50.

Quantity sold second and third quarters of 1853, 1,669,919 acres; amount received therefor, \$2,257,576 36.

The whole number of land warrants issued, under existing laws, up to the 30th September last, was 266,042 of which there were then outstanding 66,947. The quantity of land required to satisfy all the warrants now in existence, is 1,778,135 acres. Warrants have been issued to the 30th September last, under the act of 11th February, 1847, calling for..... 12,879,280 acres.

Under the acts of September 24, 1850, and March 24, 1852, for..... 12,565,360 "

Making a total of..... 25,346,992 "

There have been issued, under the act of 31st August, 1850, for the satisfaction of military bounty warrants, 1,857 pieces of land scrip, embracing 229,669 acres. It is supposed the scrip yet to be issued under this act will require \$70,000,000. It may be several years before the land warrants and scrip will be exhausted, and until then the amount of land sold for cash will be comparatively small.

The entire area of the public domain is estimated at about 1,384,000,000 acres. That within the States (exclusive of California) is 471,592,459 acres.

Its purchase was effected at the rate of..... 1441 cents per acre, amounting to..... \$67,999,700

To this should be added the Indian reservations, which enter into the original cost, amounting to..... \$490,725 acres, which valued at..... \$1 25 per acre, would make..... 4,350,906

Up to the 30th June, 1853, 334,256 810 acres had been sold, at..... 1441 cents per acre, making..... 6,919,116

And 184,067,135 acres sold at an additional expense for selling, at..... 5 32 cents per acre, making..... 9,824,291

The entire cost (including survey and selling) being..... \$8,994,013

The whole amount accruing from sales up to 30th June, 1853, was 142,283,478 Being \$53,289,465 more than the cost of the whole, thus, inclusive of survey and sale.

Of the surveyed lands there have been granted—

For military purposes..... 11,199,973 acres.

For military homesteads..... 1,199,973 acres.

And for internal improvements, 16,607,013 "

Making..... 32,648,966 "

There yet remain of the surveyed lands 96,940,709 acres, worth (after deducting the cost of selling)..... \$116,015,041

And 137,653,820 acres worth (after deducting the expense of surveying and selling)..... 161,873,363

Making..... 277,891,904

To which add the net profits received for land actually sold..... 53,289,465

And we find that, while the purchase, survey, and sale of the public lands will, in the end, have cost \$89,994,013, the net amount which will have been realized therefor is the enormous sum of..... 331,181,369

It is thus shown that the general government, by its expenditure of money, supported by its connection with the public lands, has found them not only a source of revenue, but a ready means of promoting the cause of general education, and bestowing well-earned rewards for military services.

In the Territories and new States, where many of the public lands remain for a long period unsold, liberal grants should be made for those great bodies of land which are now lying idle, and which, if considered local in their character, though general in their influence, and not conflicting with the interests of the old States. In this way, without the expenditure of money, the general government can greatly increase the value of the public domain. It has never made such a donation without being fully repaid. The principle of granting separate sections of land, and reserving a double ordinary price, has been found, by experience to be most salutary. By reason of the improvements made with such grants, large tracts of land, now in waste, have been brought into market, and found to be more valuable than the surrounding country has been peopled; the revenue has been augmented by the increased consumption of foreign merchandise; and the State in which the unsold lands remain has thus made a large benefit. Without these donations and consequent improvements, some of the finest portions of the United States would be a waste of land, and the States which have received them would be impoverished. The loss to the government would have been serious, without any corresponding benefit. The true policy is, to bring the lands into market, and by the sale of them, to pay the cost of the survey; justice to those who have and wish to settle in the new States and Territories, and the interests of the government, alike demand it. The strongest political and economical considerations, therefore, dictate this course.

On the 20th September, 1850, a grant of lands was made to the States of Illinois, Mississippi, and Alabama, to aid in the construction of the Great Central Railroad from Chicago to Mobile. To afford these States an opportunity of making choice selections, the lands along the proposed route of the road were, for a short period, withdrawn from market, most of them being of little value to the States in which they were, or to the general government, until the grants were made, and it was ascertained that the road would be constructed; and that the States which were to receive the grants were now considered as having been benefited by the sale of the lands.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company was incorporated, and the route of the road, and its branches, within that State, designated by an act of the legislature, in February, 1851. During the half year ending 31st December, 1850, the quantity of land sold and located with bounty land warrants, in the district traversed by the road, was 341,000 acres, and the amount received therefor, \$490,725. The lands were sold to the United States in the month of September last, and notwithstanding the sales in those districts had for many years been very limited, the lands thus restored met with ready sale, at enhanced prices. The quantity sold at Augusta in the month of September, 1850, was only 424 acres; and in the same month in the years 1850, 1851, and 1852, much less, and yet in the latter two years, after the route of the road had been established, and the alternate sections designated by the law, 19,520 acres were sold for \$34,046, being \$0,643 more than they were worth at the minimum price. In the Columbia district, in the short space of 19

days, in the month of September last, 25,540 acres were disposed of; whereas, in all the month of September, 1849, the quantity sold was only 2,359 acres.

Lands withdrawn from market in June, 1852, to enable the State of Missouri to locate the routes and select the lands granted to her, by the act approved the 10th of that month for the construction of certain railroads, were not ready to be taken on the 5th of July last, and between that day and the 30th of September following, 318,889 acres were sold being nearly 150,000 more than were sold in the corresponding quarters in 1850, 1851, and 1852 combined.

A like effect has been produced upon the sales of the alternate sections reserved to the United States wherever similar grants have been made. Previous to the grant for the construction of the Salt Lake, Marie canal, the sales of lands in the Lake Superior region were not large, amounting, in the second and third quarters of 1852, to only 40,000 acres; whereas, during the corresponding quarters of 1853, after the grant was made, the sales increased to 50,073 acres—and this when the work is in progress of construction. Doubtless the increase will be far greater when the canal is completed.

There can be little doubt of the constitutionality of such grants as of their propriety. The right to donate a part for the enhancement of the value of the land, is a well established principle. The principle has been adopted and acted upon for nearly thirty years; and since experience has shown it to be productive of so much good, no reason is perceived why it should now be abandoned. It has been of incalculable importance to the great West, and, either directly or indirectly, to all the States.

As many projects have been, and many others probably will be, presented to Congress by interested parties, it may be difficult, practically, to discriminate between those that are worthy and those that are not. Congress will have all the facts before it, and it is to be hoped, that it will decide as in similar cases of legislation. By making every grant specific, and throwing proper guards, restrictions, and limitations around it, the object desired may be secured, and plans and combinations for mere speculation frustrated and defeated.

Something is manifestly due to the hardy pioneer, without whose labor, industry, and enterprise the great West would be a waste of land. No one who has not been an eye-witness can appreciate the hardships and privations endured by him, and government should certainly not hesitate to encourage him by every possible means.

Attention is particularly invited to the importance of the grant for the construction of the Territories of Utah and New Mexico, with such modifications as the peculiar features of the country require.

The report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office contains many recommendations on this subject, which are commended to your consideration.

The disposition of the mineral lands in California is a subject of great public interest. The various projects heretofore suggested, some of which experience has tested, are open to many objections.

Against their becoming a dangerous source of speculation and monopoly seems the most important point of consideration. The vast results already realized from unrestricted individual enterprise have been so manifest, that it is difficult to believe that the addition of confining the work of the mines to our own citizens, and those who may declare their intention to become such, will be of any great benefit.

The commission to ascertain and settle the private land claims in the State of California expires by limitation on the 4th of March next. From what is known of the claims, it is probable that of great importance will have remained undecided; the public interests, therefore, require that the law creating the commission be so amended as to extend the time for which it was enacted.

Officers connected with the survey of the public lands are frequently purchasers, and, owing to their facilities of dealing unfairly with *bona fide* applicants, often excite grave and perhaps dangerous feelings of jealousy.

They can now with impunity commit many acts which should be discontinued. To prevent such mischief they should be prohibited, under penalty of fine and imprisonment, from being interested in the purchase of the public lands.

The business of the Pension Office has been conducted with great promptness, energy, and ability. Its various branches it is now in arrears of nothing having been brought up to the present date.

The labor performed within the last six months has been very great, and the number of cases decided has been unusually large.

The act of 24th February, 1853, extended the benefits of the pension laws to the widows of officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army who were killed in action, and to the widows of officers and soldiers of the Mexican army who were killed in action.

It was supposed there were but few cases that could properly come within its provisions, and the estimate, and the appropriation based thereon, were accordingly small. It is now estimated that it will reach \$300,000, and require an annual appropriation of \$340,000.

The widows of officers, non-commissioned officers, marines, and mariners who served in the navy during the same period, are not embraced by the act; but why such discrimination should be made cannot be well conceived.

Numerous frauds have been committed under the provisions of the act. In perpetrating them, perjury and forgery have been frequently resorted to. Several prosecutions have been successfully instituted; the criminals have been convicted, and are now executing their terms of imprisonment. It is palpable, have escaped in consequence of the act of Congress limiting prosecutions of this character to two years from the commission of the offense. It has been done, and, as a result, every expedient is adopted to avoid detection; and it is seldom that, with the greatest vigilance, they are discovered within the time limited by law for their prosecution.

From recent examinations, it has been discovered that invalid pensions have been obtained by persons who have never been in the military service; and many, since the issue of the pension certificates, have been found without any disability whatever. To prevent this, in future, the law should be amended so that no pension should be granted until the invalidity of the pensioner has been ascertained by a medical board of physicians, and a certificate of the board, signed by the surgeon-general, should be produced to the Pension Office.

The laws relating to pensions have become so numerous and complicated, so many various and conflicting constructions have been given to them, and they are involved in so much doubt and uncertainty, that it is questionable whether it is necessary. If judiciously and carefully executed, it would conduce greatly to the dispatch of business, relieve by its simplicity the applicants and beneficiaries, and save the government a large sum of money. It might involve some labor, and yet but little expense.

Some of the most important questions that arise in this branch of business are those relating to the commencement and arrears of pensions. Hence the necessity, in drafting pension laws or amendments, of using language that cannot be readily misunderstood.

The time when the pension is to commence should be fixed with positive certainty, and arrears of pension explicitly allowed or disallowed.

It is a more direct and responsible accountability of the legislature, to give pensions, and to the Commissioner to prepare proper estimates and requisitions, he has introduced a system which will enable him, at any time, to show the condition of the pension fund, and to settle the accounts with any agent. To make it more efficient, the agents should be required by law to submit to the Commissioner a statement of the funds in their hands, and to settle their accounts with that office.

The Commissioner of Patents, who communicates directly to Congress, will, at an early day, report the operations of his bureau. By his independent action, and the restoration of his office to its former position, the business of his office is now conducted with much order and regularity.

The number of applications is constantly increasing, and the force, though augmented by the act of 1853, is not sufficient to bring up the old, and dispatch with promptness the new business. As the public is so deeply interested in the speedy issue of patents, it is to be hoped, that the Commissioner will be enabled to secure the necessary funds for the purpose, and every facility for dispatch should be afforded.

No complaint is heard against the integrity, skill, or competency of those discharging the important duties of the bureau; but the delay incident to

the smallness of the operative force in the office are vexatious and an oppressive force.

Since the present commissioner took charge of the bureau the number of applications examined and issued has been greatly increased. Still, from four to six months, and in many cases a longer period, unavoidably elapses, after the application is presented, before final action can be taken. It is a severe trial to the patience of the inventor, and often a serious loss to him, as well as the public.

The law requires the models and specimens of unpatented inventions to be preserved and arranged in suitable cases. Some of these are useful, as well as to the inventors desirous of ascertaining whether their inventions have been anticipated, as to the examiners in the discharge of their duties. But there are many that are useless and worthless and unfit for any purpose. In some instances they represent contrivances altogether unpatentable; in others, they are merely duplicates of models previously deposited. Where application is made for a patent for a design, the practice, under existing laws, has been to allow the applicant to deposit, as his model, a specimen of the article on which his design has been placed, in its full and complete form, and a number of stoves and other cumbersome articles have accumulated to such an extent as to render it impossible to comply with the law requiring their deposit.

As space is of so much value and importance to this bureau, these defects in the law should be remedied, and a more enlarged discretion given to the commissioner, there being no danger of its abuse.

Appeals from the decision of the commissioner may be taken to the chief justice, or either of the assistant judges, of the circuit court of the District of Columbia. It is optional with the applicant, of which of them he will take his appeal, and the adverse party cannot have it decided by any of the others, although the judge to whom the appeal was taken, in his absence, age, or other infirmity, to hear the case.

The object of the appellant may be delayed or hindered, and the justice of the appeal may be lost, and the law, as it now stands, affords him no remedy. In such cases have occurred, and may again arise, the evil should be remedied.

During the past year the Indians have been more peaceful than was expected; few outbreaks have occurred, and the depredations committed by them in the new Territories, and along the routes to Oregon and California, have been comparatively small.

By kind, humane, and just treatment, their condition may be improved, and the hostile feelings so often manifested by them, and so frequently excited by a mischievous course of conduct on the part of the whites, may be allayed. If they cannot be conciliated, soothed, and civilized in this way, they surely will not be by coercion, oppression, and blood.

Their attention should be diverted from a wild, predatory life, and, if possible, directed to agricultural pursuits. To give the Indian stability of mind, and to make him independent, responsible, and moral being—should be the study of those who are intrusted with his guardianship.

The time is rapidly approaching when this must be the policy of the government, since their roaming disposition cannot be gratified, and they are much longer. Their territorial limits are daily becoming more circumscribed, and unless they learn the arts of husbandry, their condition, in a few years, will be deplorable and degraded, and their utter extermination must soon follow.

Their number within the limits of the United States is estimated at 400,000, of whom about 100,000 are in the Northern States, principally in New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, North Carolina, Mississippi, and Florida. About 110,000 are in Minnesota, and along our inner frontier to the Pacific Ocean, and along the Rocky mountains are estimated at 33,000, and those in Texas at 29,000; California at 100,000; Washington and Oregon at 23,000; New Mexico at 45,000, and Utah at 12,000—a formidable number of savages to be properly and peacefully disposed of.

The act of March 3, 1853, fifty thousand dollars were appropriated to enable the President to enter into negotiations with the Indian tribes west of the Rocky mountains, and for the purchase of their lands, and for the purpose of securing their consent to the settlement of the citizens of the United States upon the lands claimed by them, and for the purpose of extinguishing their title to the same.

This duty was committed to the Secretary of Indian Affairs, who undertook it at the earliest practicable period, and has made every effort to discharge it faithfully, and to accomplish the object for which the appropriation was made.

His journey through the section of country in question, and his interviews with the Indians, cannot fail to be of great value to him in the future, and to the country.

It is believed that his presence made a most favorable impression, and that the results of his visit will prove beneficial to them and to the government. A little doubt, however, remains as to the season, and in time for Congress to act upon the subjects connected with this Territory, and to consummate the design of the appropriation.

Some of the members of the commission, and such arrangements entered into as will satisfy the people. No effort will be spared to accomplish the object, as the bureau and the department are deeply interested in the success of the enterprise.

Some of the Creek Indians were induced to sell the federal court in Arkansas for introducing or vending spirituous liquors in the Indian country. The many warriors of that State arrested and sent under process of that court, and were rescued from their custody. Many of the Indians have banded together, and are determined to resist the execution of the writs, on the ground that the laws of the United States do not apply to them. In perpetrating them, perjury and forgery have been frequently resorted to. Several prosecutions have been successfully instituted; the criminals have been convicted, and are now executing their terms of imprisonment. It is palpable, have escaped in consequence of the act of Congress limiting prosecutions of this character to two years from the commission of the offense. It has been done, and, as a result, every expedient is adopted to avoid detection; and it is seldom that, with the greatest vigilance, they are discovered within the time limited by law for their prosecution.

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